

THE DAILY CLARION.

BY POWER & JONES.

E. BARKSDALE, EDITOR.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND STATE.

JACKSON, MISS.

Sunday, July 14, 1867.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—A leading citizen of Jefferson county, writing on business, parenthetically says: "I hope we may get a Convention and soon be reconstructed. This is the sentiment of the county." And we will add the growing sentiment of the entire State.

Registration.—Rankin county—Five precincts, whites, 442; blacks, 442. Carroll county—Six precincts, whites, 904; blacks, 1144. Yalobusha county—Five precincts, whites, 797; blacks, 542. Tallahatchie county—Five precincts, whites, 797; blacks 642.

THE NEW COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION.—The new Reconstruction Committee of the House of Representatives, embraces the following members:

Thaddeus Stevens of Pa., Chairman, John A. Bingham, of Ohio; T. C. Hubbard, of N. Y.; F. A. Pike, of Maine; G. W. Brown, of Mass.; J. A. Farnsworth, of Ill.; E. C. Beaman, of Mich.; H. E. Paine, of Wis.; and James Brooks, of N. Y.

All these are republicans except one, Mr. Brooks, of New York, and all the republicans are radicals, if we are not mistaken, except M. Bingham, of O.

What Senator Wilson learned on his Southern Tour.

The well known Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, a leading Republican paper relates by authority of Senator Wilson himself, the impressions which he formed while on his Southern tour. If other Republican orators can so far divest themselves of sectional prejudices and preconceived views, as to reach conclusions so reasonable and just as those formed by Mr. Wilson, the South would be benefited by their visits.

We quote from the Commercial's Correspondent, as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 5th, 1867.

Senator Wilson's Southern trip has unquestionably done him, and through him, as any influential member of the Republican party will do the country, a great deal of good. It has not only any positive sense made him conservative, but it has convinced him that there is neither wisdom nor statesmanship in the extreme measures proposed by Sumner, Stevens and others, who know nothing of the South or the Southern people except what they have learned by private letters from a set of worthless fellows, whose only hope for preferment and profit is in such legislation as will prevent respectable men in the South from participating in politics for years to come. Upon Judge Kelly, no such effect was produced by his tour. Narrow minded, bigoted, full of prejudices and full of vanity he will, so far as he can, visit punishment upon ten millions of people for the criminal folly of the single individual who fired the first pistol shot at Mobile. The recollection of that shot, and the loss of his hat, which he had at time to pick up on that memorable occasion, will rankle in his bosom, and like a poisonous mineral, gnaw his inwards, while the subject of reconstruction is before Congress, and while he is a member. Mr. Wilson comes back, fully convinced, so he tells me in conversation, that confiscation would be a ruinous policy for both sections of the country; and that those who are preaching that doctrine to the negroes of the South now are doing incalculable mischief to the country and to the Republican party. He says if the negroes want land they must work for it; that it is easier for a negro in the South at the present time, to earn five acres of land than for a white man in Massachusetts to earn one. That land is cheap, and work is plenty, and a man who, under the circumstances, is not able to earn a farm, is not fit to own one. He believes the Southern people are disposed to treat the negroes well, and will educate them, and pay them, and enable them to take care of themselves. This much, coming from a man who has done more than any other man—at any rate quite as much—to shape the policy of the Republican party since its organization, and to whose practical common sense as opposed to Sumner's political Quixotism owes much of its success, is quite significant. Mr. Wilson speaks warmly in favor of General Grant, and regards his nomination as almost certain.

THINGS WHICH CANNOT BE DENIED.—The Negro is a Voter. One half the voters at least, in this State are Negroes. There will be a Convention and the negroes will be represented in that Convention, either by white or black representatives.

The Convention so constituted, will accept the act of Congress conferring suffrage on the negro. The Negro will be a powerful element if not the ruling power, in the State. A rejection of the reconstruction act would inevitably result in further disfranchisement of the whites, thus giving to the negroes political supremacy.

There is certainly less disgrace in partaking of the privilege of self-government, than in being ruled by negroes.—Hazelhurst News.

The Austrian officers, who arrived at New Orleans from Very Cruz, go to Havana and will remain there until they have an opportunity to join some Mexican chief at enemy with Juarez, to avenge Maximilian's murder. They anticipate some powerful anti-Juarez man will soon be developed.

"Senex," in the Hazelhurst News gives some wise counsel to the readers of that journal which we cannot resist reproducing in our columns:

This Congress, as before remarked, will within their own term, reorganize our State Government, either with, or without the aid of the whites. The simple question to the whites then is, will you participate in the reorganization of your State Governments under the reconstruction acts of Congress, or will you to preserve your honor, let the negro do it for you?

The desire to prevent the colored men from enjoying the elective franchise is an other and principal ground of objection to a convention. As the negroes are now invested by the supreme law of the land with that right, they will be very reluctant to relinquish it, and any effort on the part of the whites, to deprive them of it, will inevitably lead to a war of races. We must therefore, as we cannot avoid it, accommodate ourselves to the new order of things, and make the best of it in our power. And I will here suggest, that as all, both white and black, stand upon an equal footing before the law, it is our true policy to conciliate the colored people, cultivate kindly relations with them, inform them of all their rights, deal fairly and honorably by them, practice no falsehood, fraud, misrepresentation, or deception on them, and teach them by precept and example, that we are their true friends; that their interest and ours are identified, that what will promote our interests will promote theirs. By this means only can we hope to preserve their friendship, and move in peace and harmony with them, and inspire them with that degree of confidence in us, that may enable us to exercise a salutary influence over their civil and political action, and thereby control the future destinies of the country. Any other course of conduct will hazard that order peace and harmony so devoutly desired by all, will tend to create distrust, disaffection, and hostile feeling on the part of the blacks towards the whites, and ultimately end in the worst calamity that could befall us, a war of races.

MOBILE, July 1st, 1867. Editor Clarion.—Somebody in the newspaper line, instead of crediting me with a small grain of sense, in my last letter, turned the concluding paragraph into absolute inanity,—an inflection, friend Clarion, hard to be borne in this war world. Why make a man out more foolish than the actual fact? Are we not all silly enough without having to bear the mistakes of compositors or proof-readers?

The world this way was slowly, gradually working itself around to the point where the "dog-star reigneth" if not there already. Everything that has breath longs for a fresh breeze, and everything that can bite or sting, stings or bites. An occasional shower falls vehemently, and a solitary horseman having no hill to ascend, gallops over these level and sandy roads at a cavalier pace to save his cuticle from a wetting. The queenly furies of the Magnolia have passed away for another year, like some superb belle of the season, and the graceful, feathery Mimosa are also among the faded beauties of the past. The Crape-myrtle opens its glowing blossoms like a pink crown, but the roses, the glory of the Southern Spring, where are they?

While I write, a heavy shower falls, the sun shines, and the east is perfectly spanned by that arch, "the bow set in the cloud," eternal sign of Omnipotent mercy, breathing hope to a renovated earth. Amid the ruins of the former prosperity, may we not, too, take heart and find a bow of promise in our own renewed manhood, if none gild the political horizon?

The Historians last week, were remarkably successful. "As You Like It" being brought out with much ability. The dresses were strictly historical, serving as an excellent picture of a by-gone age. Touchstone's motley robe, his cap and fouch, and the curious image he carried in his hand, were almost as interesting as his fine acting. It is a great thing to see Shakespeare well played, and to hear him well sung is a treat, the two songs, "Cuckoo" and "Blow Thou Winter Wind," pleased the audience much, more perhaps, from the fact of the music of the latter being written by the banished Duke at whose order it is sung. This gentleman, who "finds tongues in trees," is one of the house of J. H. Snow & Co., a firm whose versatile talents are well calculated to please in every department of musical life.

The Fourth of July is to be celebrated by the shaded portion of Mobile by a barbecue, where we may reasonably hope they may eat and drink enough of the principles of independence, to keep as straight as white folks, to say the least.

But the sky has cleared, and your correspondent will venture to extinguish himself also, for the present, wishing you and all your readers for the Fourth, a large share of patriotism, unminged with buncomb, and well seasoned by a good dinner. Ron.

The following Rule and Orders adopted at the June Term of the United States District Court, held at Oxford, Mississippi.

The several Registers in Bankrupt shall attend at the following times and places for the transaction of such business as may be referred to them, or by special orders, to-wit: E. C. Gillenwaters, Register for the 1st District, shall attend at the Court Room in the town of Rienzi, Tishomingo County, for the counties of Tishomingo and Tippah, on the 1st Monday in each month, and continue for one week, should business so long require, at the United States Jury Room, No. 2, in the town of Oxford for the remainder of his District, on the 2d Monday in each month, and continue until the 1st Monday in the

succeeding month, should business so long require. S. S. Fairfield, Register for the 2d District, shall attend in the Court House in the city of Aberdeen, for the counties of Minnroe and Chickasaw, on the 1st Monday in each month, and continue for one week should business so long require. At some suitable place to be designated by him, in the town of Tupelo, Lee County, for the counties of Pontotoc, Lee and Itawamba, on the 2d Monday of each month, and continue for one week should business so long require.

At his office in the town of Grenada, for the counties of Yalobusha, Tallahatchie, Sunflower and Bolivar, on the 3d Monday in each month, and continue until the 1st Monday in the succeeding month, should business so long require. Joseph W. Field, Register for the 3d District, shall attend at his office in the city of Columbus, for the counties of Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Winston and Noxubee, on the 1st Monday in each month, and continue for two weeks should business so long require. At some suitable place to be designated by him in the town of Winona, in the county of Carroll, for the counties of Carroll, Choctaw and Attala, on the 3d Monday of each month, and to continue for one week should business so long require.

The Examination at Summerville Institute. GHOLSON, Miss., July 5, 1867. EDITOR CLARION: I have been for several days in attendance upon the commencement exercises of Summerville Institute, the justly celebrated boarding school for boys and young men, established and conducted by Mr. Thos. S. Gathright.

I find ample buildings, costing, I am informed, with the land and fixtures, \$30,000. Instead of an ordinary school, I find here about one hundred young men of the very highest order of talent, and in classes ranking with "juniors" in the University. I find the teachers men of the best qualifications—equal to the duties of any chair in our University.

consequences that may follow from any course. Any course is bad enough. I find all anxious to be restored to the Union on terms as lenient as possible, but by no act of their own which may involve a loss of self respect.—Oh! that God would incline the hearts of our Northern rulers to mercy and generosity. If the citizens here knew that no harsher terms than the Military Bill would be prepared in the event of defeating the Convention, and that they would always have Gen. Ord as commander, the Convention would not get a vote here. As it is, the issue is doubtful. Trusting that we may come out of our troubles a better people, I shall not weary you with any predictions. VIATOR.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH. LITTLE SERVANTS. Oh! what can little hands do To please the King of Heaven? The little hands some work may try To help the poor in misery, And gentle words of kindness say, Such grace to mine be given.

Oh! what can little lips do To please the King of Heaven? The little lips can praise and pray, And gentle words of kindness say, Such grace to mine be given.

Oh! what can little eyes do To please the King of Heaven? The little eyes can upward look, Can learn to read God's Holy Book, Such grace to mine be given.

Oh! what can little hearts do To please the King of Heaven? The hearts, if God His Spirit send, Can love to trust the children's Friend, Such grace to mine be given.

When hearts, and hands, and lips unite, To please the King of Heaven, And serve the Saviour with delight, They are most precious in His sight, Such grace to mine be given.

ROBBING GOD.—A little boy of some seven summers who had given his heart to the dear Saviour, loved to go into his room alone and talk with Jesus. No plays however earnestly engaged in, prevented his stated communion with his Master.

One day while thus engaged, his mother being in an adjoining room heard his voice in prayer. After asking Jesus to bless his parents and friends, confessing his sins and seeking pardon, he earnestly added: "O Lord, I have sinned many very many times, but my greatest sin is robbing Thee." His mother thinking he did not understand what he said, called him to her as he came out and said: "My child what do you mean by robbing God? Do you suppose it possible that a little child as you are, who has never committed any great sin, to rob such a great and holy being as God?" "O yes, mother," he replied, "I rob Him every day of love."

ought to love Him with all my heart, but I sometimes forget Him. Isn't that robbing God, mother?"—Evangelical Sabbath School.

GLORY.—For some months before his death, the Rev. David Williams anticipated the nearness of this great change, and spoke with rapture in his public addresses of the glory of Heaven. About ten days before his death, at the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in his own church, he was in a rapture of this kind. I was hard by him (says his son, Rev. John Williams, of Inverek, writing seven years afterward to a friend,) when he served at a communion table; and I will remember how wonderfully his face, eyes and countenance revealed the extraordinary frame of mind, while he spoke particularly of the eternity of glory in Heaven, under this phrase: "Its glory to come, glory to come, and always, through all eternity, glory to come." That phrase I cannot tell how often he repeated; but he could hardly, for a long time, get his mind away from it, and was, while uttering it, in the greatest rapture in which I ever saw any man. After sacrament, he preached his last sermon on the words: "And every one that hath this hope in him purifieth himself even as he is pure,"—(John, iii-3,) wherein he discoursed of that purity of holiness and hope of glory in a wonderful way, which many remember with delight.—Woodrow's Correspondence.

ALL FOR BUSINESS.—"I hope, said some one to Rothschild, "that your children are not too fond of money and business to the exclusion of more important things. I am sure you would not wish that?" Rothschild—"I am sure I should wish that. I wish them to give mind, and soul, and heart, and body, and everything to business; that is the way to be happy."

What a sentiment for a man who believes he has a soul! And yet there are too many who practically seem to be of Rothschild's opinion. The lives of such men are one long burden. He whose happiness is circumscribed by his business, and made dependent on its success, and who does not cultivate these resources, may live and die like Rothschild or like Astor, and be a happy man after their fashion; but what rational, religious being would covet such happiness? In doing ample justice to his business, a man should not forget the obligations which he owes himself—to his own moral and intellectual nature. Rothschild's sentiments convert what should only be the means of life into the end. Transcript.

A WORD IN SEASON.—A baker who traveled the country disposing of his bread, stopped at a public house, where he was waited on at dinner by a young girl. When opportunity offered, he asked the girl if she loved the Saviour. She answered that she did not. He then, in earnestness and simplicity, unfolded to her the way of salvation, and urged her to accept Christ as her Saviour. The words

were but few, and he returned home. Again he found himself at the same public house; and now an older woman served at the table. She recognized him, and asked him if he remembered the former visit. He did. "Do you remember the girl that served you?" "I do." "She was my daughter; and oh! how I thank you for the few words you said to her on the subject of religion! They were the means of her conversion; and oh! dear sir," bursting into tears, "they prepared her for a sick and dying bed, to which she was suddenly brought. She often referred to the interview, and she passed away in triumph. She is now with that Saviour you made known to her."—Sudbury Leaflets.

"You Never Taught Me to Pray." When little Willie had reached his third year, a tumor made its appearance under his chin. Though at first regarded as only a slight matter, its rapid increase caused alarm and a doctor was called in. Judge of the condition and consternation of the parents when they were told that their child was on the brink of the grave, and scarcely the slightest hope could be given of his recovery.

All that a mother's fond love could dictate, all that the medical man's skill could devise, was done; but in spite of it all Willie sickened, and his sufferings were intense; but he bore them with the greatest firmness and patience.

It soon appeared to all (except his fond parents, who hoped against hope,) that the sweet child's hours on earth were numbered. It was towards the close of a bright summer's day, little Willie had been in a quiet slumber for the last hour, but as the mother watched the labored breathing of her darling, her heart sank within her. Presently the little boy opened his mild, soft eyes, clasping his hands together, and half rising, he fixed a long reproachful look on his mother, then sinking back again, he exclaimed in agony: "Oh! mother, mother! I cannot say my prayers; you never taught me to pray."

Oh, what a world of reproof was there in that short sentence! Once again the dying child repeated: "You never taught me to pray," and the fluttering pulse ceased altogether, the quivering eyelids drooped, and the tightly clasped hands fell motionless. It was all over. Oh, ye mothers, teach your children to pray; they cannot be too young—sickness may seize upon them; death may carry them off at any moment. A dying bed is not the time to begin to point them to Jesus as their Saviour, and to God as their Father. Let it not be said of you, that you never taught your children to pray.—British Workman.

THE WIND SWEET HARP.—It is related that in Germany there stood two vast towers, far apart, on the extremes of a castle; and that the old baron to whom this castle belonged stretched huge wires across from one to the other, thus constituting an Eolian harp. Ordinary winds produced no effect upon the mighty instrument; but when fierce storms and wild tempests came rushing down the sides of the mountains and through the valleys, and hurled themselves against those wires, then they began to roll out the most majestic strains of music that can be conceived.

It is thus with many of the deepest and grandest emotions of the human soul. The soft and balmy zephyrs that fan the brows of ease and cheer the hours of prosperity and repose, give no token of the inward strength and blessing which the tempest's wrath discloses. But when storms and hurricanes assault the soul, the bursting wail of anguish rises with the swells of jubilant grandeur, and sweeps upwards to the throne of God as a song of triumph, victory and praise.

Blessed are such hours of trial to the saint of God. His tribulation worketh patience and his richest experiences are begotten of sorrows, and born of tears and sighs. The cross presses sweet songs for the soul that without it would only give discordant strains of murmuring and complaint. The fiery furnace brings out the faith that defies and overcomes the fire; and the deeper our afflictions the grander the strains that awake within our hearts.—The Christian.

METHOD.—A lady was complimenting a clergyman on the fact that she could always recollect and recite more of the matter of his sermons than of any other minister she was in the habit of hearing. She could not account for this, but she thought the fact worthy of observation. The reverend gentleman remarked that he could explain the cause. "I happen," he said, "to make a particular point of classifying my topics—it is a hobby of mine to do so; and therefore I never compose a sermon without first settling the relationship and order of my arguments and illustrations. Suppose, madam, that your servant was starting for town, and you were obliged hastily to instruct her about a few domestic purchases, not having time to write down the items; and suppose you said: "Be sure to bring some tea, and also some soap, and coffee too, by the way; get a few light cakes; and I think starch, and some sugar; and I think of it, soda" you would not be surprised if her memory failed with regard to one or two articles." But if your commission ran thus: "Now, Mary, to-morrow we are going to have some friends to tea, therefore bring a supply of tea and coffee, and sugar and light cakes, and then the next day, you know, is washing day, so that we shall want soap and starch, and soda, and powder-blue; it is most likely she would retain your order as easily as you retain my sermons."—Smith's Irish Diamonds.

FOR RENT.—Dog Cheap. THE residence of Mrs. McGraw on Pascaud street, opposite S. P. Bailey's warehouse, also the Livery Stable adjoining. Apply to July 9, d1w W. M. ESTELLE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Committee appointed to investigate the assassination of President Lincoln, and the conduct of prisoners, have commenced their work. The Wisconsin Democratic Convention have nominated Charles Flanders for Governor. Resolutions opposing negro suffrage were adopted.

In the House Julian asked leave to introduce a resolution ordering the reconstruction committee to file with the Senate for ratification, all the lands granted to the Southern States for railroad purposes, stating that there was five million acres of the best lands in the South in the hands of rebel corporations, which the Reconstruction Committee and black, should have for homesteads. Wood objected.

Julian moved to suspend the rules. The rules were suspended by a vote of 59 to 35. The resolution was referred to a committee only Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas which passed. Butler offered a resolution that district commanders be authorized to issue four miles by bullet, and three tenths per cent, to be appropriated to repair levees, the assumption of which should be the condition precedent to the admission of Louisiana. A suspension of the rules was moved and adopted.

The Senate Reconstruction bill was reported with several amendments. A rambling debate ensued, during which Logan of Ill. said he would support for any man who went bail for Jefferson Davis. He asserted it, and Mr. Greeley could publish it, that there never would have been any trouble in trying Jefferson Davis either in a civil or a military court, such as Logan might organize, he himself would have been the court, and there would be no Jefferson Davis. He would, to-day, if he had the power, hang Jefferson Davis and every one of his cabinet officers. The only man in America who had nerve enough to hang traitors was Juarez.

Stevens moved the previous question, and the bill as amended passed, and went back to the Senate. The House took a recess until eight o'clock.

SEASIDE.—Chandler called up the resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to enquire how many Mexican soldiers were executed after capture. He said Maximilian's operations were part of a military revolution, such as Logan might organize, he himself would have been the court, and there would be no Jefferson Davis. He would, to-day, if he had the power, hang Jefferson Davis and every one of his cabinet officers. The only man in America who had nerve enough to hang traitors was Juarez.

Johnston spoke favorably of Maximilian. Nye denounced him as an agent of Napoleon to assist the rebellion. He denounced Juarez. Howard thought Maximilian met a deserved fate. Postponed.

Wilson offered a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to raise four regiments, and appropriating \$500,000 for frontier defense. The Senate went into executive session, after which it took a recess to 8 o'clock.

The expense of raising revenue from customs last year was \$ 237,000. One of the House amendments is to the effect that the opinion of any civil officer of the Government should not bind the District Commanders or the subordinates, and State officers must take the iron-clad oath. The bill in its present state contains fourteen sections.

Internal revenue receipts \$788,000. Two detectives contradict Welchman and Susan Jackson, in some of the details in the evidence. Honora Fitzpatrick testified that the supper scene, which Susan Jackson said occurred on the night of the assassination, occurred on April 3d.

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Julian's bill for the Southern Railroad lands, contains a section, providing that all lands sold for Federal taxes, under act No. 137, shall be sold in lots of not less than twenty nor more than eighty acres. Dr. Naggeve, from States Island, is Santa Anna's agent here.

It is understood here that Reverdy Johnson is to be the legal adviser before the State Department respecting the abduction of Santa Anna. Mr. Johnson, in the event of his being named, seems to have enlisted many influential men.

Admirals have been seen from the Captain's passage of the steamer Virginia, which shows that Santa Anna was forcibly taken from the Virginia while the steamer was beyond Mexican waters. The demand for Santa Anna's release is said, on good authority, to have been issued from the State Department.

The Committee on Conference was appointed, and both houses adjourned. The chief point of difference as regards the removals from office, in the House having been stricken out, and a provision inserted making removals subject to the approval of the General of the Army.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. A. M. HARLOW, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, July 11, w3mdaw YAZOO CITY, MISS. For Belize, British Honduras. To sail SATURDAY, 27th July, at 5 P. M. The splendid steamship, GENERAL SHERMAN, JEFF. PENDLETON, Commander, carrying the U. S. mails and British Honduras District, for Belize on Post 25, First District, for Belize on Post 25, First District, all mail matter pass through the Post-office. No berth secured until paid for. For freight or passage apply to LOVELL & BAILEY, 23 Carondelet street. Parties desiring to visit Santa Tom, Ysabel and Omoa, can secure passage on the steamer Enterprise or schooners from Belize. July 14d24

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company—Office of General Superintendent, New Orleans, June 26, 1867.—On and after July 1st, the local fare will be SEVEN CENTS PER MILE.—A discount of two cents per mile will be allowed parties purchasing tickets before enjoining the cars. The Tickets Office will be open at stations half an hour before the departure of trains. T. S. WILLIAMS, Gen'l. Supt. ED. WARE, G. T. Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. KNABE & CO. Manufacturers of Grand Square & Upright PIANO FORTES, WAREHOUSES, No. 350 West Baltimore St., near Eastern BALTIMORE.

These Instruments have been kept in the best order for nearly Thirty Years, and upon the most approved plan, and are pronounced to be the best in the world. TONE—complies great power, sweetness and brilliancy, as well as great purity of tone, and a sweetness of timbre, and a richness of tone, pronounced to be the best in the world.

WORKMANSHIP—Very much improved upon the former, and is now made in a manner that is superior to any other. We would call special attention to our Grand Pianos & Square Grand Pianos, which bring the Piano more perfect than ever yet known.

Every Piano fully warranted for Five Years. Sole Wholesale Agents for CAROLINA, VIRGINIA, and NORTH CAROLINA, WM. KNABE & CO. No. 350 West Baltimore Street, near Eastern Baltimore, Md.

WM. KNABE & CO. Celebrated Gold Medal PIANO FORTES, J. BAUER & CO. AGENTS, WAREHOUSES, 650 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 99 Clark St. and Crosby's Opera House, Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Read the following commendatory notice from distinguished Artists. WM. KNABE & CO.—Graduated. I have great pleasure in certifying that your Piano is the best I have ever seen, and that it is well adapted to any in this country. Any person who has seen your Piano will be struck with its beauty and agreeable tone, and will be glad to see you in any city where you may be selling your instruments. Yours very truly, W. Knabe.

WM. KNABE & CO.—Graduated. Having had lately an opportunity to examine your new made Grand Piano, I am glad to say that it is the best I have ever seen, and that it is well adapted to any in this country. Any person who has seen your Piano will be struck with its beauty and agreeable tone, and will be glad to see you in any city where you may be selling your instruments. Yours very truly, W. Knabe.

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